Other agencies are working on other subjects and if mathematicians do not undertake this task there is danger that it will be rashly attempted by the unskilled. Committees of the New England and Middle States Associations of mathematical teachers have been working on related problems for several years. For best results it is important that a national joint committee should be organized representing these and other bodies, unified by the support of the MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. Will the Association do its part?

Yours very sincerely,

H. W. TYLER.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE
OF TECHNOLOGY, March 15, 1916.

NOTES AND NEWS.

EDITED BY D. A. ROTHROCK, Indiana University.

Assistant Professor J. M. DAVIS has been promoted to an associate professorship of mathematics at the University of Kentucky.

MISS A. D. LEWIS, of Mt. Holyoke College, has been appointed professor of mathematics at the Kentucky College for Women.

At Rockford College, Ill., DR. BESSIE I. MILLER has been appointed professor of mathematics and physics.

DR. H. L. AGARD has been promoted to an assistant professorship of mathematics at Williams College.

At the State College of Washington, DR. E. C. COLPITTS has been promoted from an assistant professorship to an associate professorship of mathematics.

Longmans, Green and Company announce "A text-book on practical mathematics," by H. LESLIE MANN.

The publishing house of B. G. Teubner in Leipzig has in press "Partial differential equations of mathematical physics," by A. G. WEBSTER, of Clark University.

In the University of Washington Publications in mathematical and physical sciences for August, 1915, appears a paper by E. T. BELL, on "An arithmetical theory of certain numerical functions."

The Macmillan Company has recently issued a new edition of an "Elementary synthetic geometry of the point, line and circle," and an "Elementary synthetic solid geometry," by N. F. DUPUIS.

At the meeting of the principals and teachers of secondary schools in affiliation with the University of Cincinnati, February 19, 1916, Professor L. C. KARPINSKI, of the University of Michigan, presented an illustrated lecture on the "Story of algebra," which was recently given at the organization meeting of The Mathematical Association of America.

The Euclidean Circle is the name of the mathematical club at Indiana University. The Circle has existed for about twelve years, and is composed of students whose majors are in mathematics, juniors, seniors, postgraduates, and members of the mathematical faculty. The Club meets bi-weekly and the programs include reports by the members upon interesting features of the history and development of mathematics. The membership during the present year is about forty.

John Wiley & Sons recently published a volume entitled "Theory and applications of finite groups," consisting of three parts. Part I, written by Professor G. A. MILLER, consists of 192 pages and is entitled "Substitution and abstract groups"; Part II, written by Professor H. F. BLICHFELDT, consists of 86 pages and is entitled "Finite groups of linear homogeneous transformations"; Part III, written by Professor L. E. DICKSON, consists of 103 pages and is entitled "Applications of finite groups." The work is dedicated to CAMILLE JORDAN, and is the first treatise on group theory written by American mathematicians.

On November 7, 1915, in connection with the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, a memorial tablet to KARL WEIERSTRASS (born October 31, 1815) was unveiled at his birthplace, Osterfelde, near Warendorf in Westphalia. On the tablet are these words: "An dieser Stätte wurde am 31·X·1815 Karl Weierstrass, der grosse Mathematiker, eine Leuchte der Berliner Universität, geboren." Weierstrass lived to be 81 years old and one of his most famous pupils was Sophie Kowalewski (1850–1891).

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Section of the Association of the Teachers of Mathematics in the Middle States and Maryland was held at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, January 29, under the presidency of Professor CLYDE S. ATCHISON, of Washington and Jefferson College. Papers were read as follows: "Recent advances in the teaching of mathematics," by R. H. HENDERSON, of the Woolslair High School; and "Entrance requirements in mathematics to a technical school," by Professor S. S. KELLER, of the Carnegie Technical Schools.

The American Mathematical Society will hold its sixth regular meeting at Chicago on Friday and Saturday, April 21–22, 1916, the first session opening at ten o'clock, A. M., in Ryerson Physical Laboratory of the University of Chicago. This will be the thirty-seventh regular meeting of the Chicago Section of the Society. The next regular meeting of the Society in New York will be held on Saturday, April 29th, at Columbia University.

In *Science* of January 21, 1916, is a summary of the report of the committee on academic freedom and academic tenure of the American Association of University Professors, presented at the annual meeting on January 1. The report, among other important recommendations, suggests the adoption by universities of four measures: (1) Action by faculty committees on reappointments; (2) definition of tenure of office; (3) formulation of grounds for dismissal; (4) judicial hearings before dismissal.

In further elucidation of the platform of the Association, attention is called to the article by President Hedrick in School and Society for March 11, 1916, in which he sets forth in greater detail for the general public the underlying causes which led to the formation of the Mathematical Association of America, and shows most emphatically that there can be no rivalry between this Association and the American Mathematical Society, but that both are needed and each has a distinct field in which to make its contribution to the advancement of mathematics in America.

An interesting article on "University Registration and Statistics" appears in *Science* of January 21. The registrations from thirty of the larger universities, including the large endowed universities and most of the state universities of the middle west, are compiled. These tables show a total registration in September, 1915, of 100,514 students, or approximately one student from each thousand of population in the United States. This student body is governed and instructed by more than 12,000 officers and instructors, or about one officer or instructor to every eight students. During the summer sessions of 1915, the thirty institutions report registrations of 35,652 students. For the year 1915–16, the following are the eight universities with largest registrations: Columbia (7,042); Pennsylvania (6,655); California (5,977); New York University (5,853); Michigan (5,821); Illinois (5,511); Harvard (5,435); Cornell (5,392).

An important item of news which will be appreciated by very many institutions is concerning successful mathematical clubs in colleges. It is well known that research clubs flourish in the large universities, but it may be thought impracticable to find a satisfactory basis for clubs in colleges, and especially in the smaller colleges. The fact is, however, that mathematical clubs do flourish not only in colleges but also in high schools, and that so-called "Junior Clubs," not primarily for research, are very successful in many universities, along side of the strictly research clubs. It will, therefore, be a great stimulus to all concerned to know how some of these successful clubs are organized and what is the character of their meetings. It is desirable to have reports from various kinds of institutions in many parts of the country, for instance, from colleges for men, colleges for women, coeducational institutions, and so on. Please send contributions of this character, as well as all other news items of general interest, to Professor D. A. Rothrock, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

The war has caused a change in the form of the *Educational Times* which has been published in London as a monthly since 1848. In the future it is to appear as a quarterly, but without the mathematical columns so long a feature of the monthly. Up to July, 1849, only occasional mathematical questions, solutions and papers were published. But with the August issue of that year, a beginning was made in numbering the questions. These have rapidly accumulated through the years until, with those in the issue for December, 1915, they now total 18,139. After about 1,400 questions and many solutions had been published, it was decided that some of the mathematical material published in the future should be reprinted. Thus Volume 1 of the "Reprint" appeared in July, 1864, and contained material taken from the *Times* for the year July, 1863–June, 1864. Latterly these "Reprints" have been issued semi-annually instead of annually. They total 103 volumes, 75 in the first series and 28 in the second.

It is now proposed to start another series entitled: *Mathematical Questions and Solutions*. This is to be issued as a monthly of 20 pages, 4 of questions and 16 of solutions, about twice as much as in the former average monthly issue of the *Times*. The first number of this new series was published on January 7, 1916.

The *Questions* are available at the subscription price of five shillings the half-year, or ten shillings the year. Subscribers will receive their copies post free, and, if desired, at the end of each half-year, a case for binding the same in a volume. Subscribers who do not desire the numbers monthly can receive the bound volumes at the end of each half-year at the same price. To non-subscribers the price of separate numbers will be one shilling net, and the complete volume six shillings, six pence.

Because of the interesting results stated in many of the questions proposed, it is manifestly more desirable to subscribe to the monthly issues. For this reason, too, a file of the *Educational Times* is valuable in a library for the mathematician, because of the hundreds of questions it contains, even since 1863, which have not appeared in the "Reprints"—as solutions were not forthcoming.

A portrait and biographical sketch of Mr. W. J. C. Miller, editor of the first 66 volumes of the "Reprints," appeared in this MONTHLY, volume 3, 1896, pages 159–163.